

FILIPINOS ARE TRYING TO OUST DEAN WORCESTER FROM POSITION

Cable to New York From Cebu
Urges His Removal From
Management of Company

Charging that Dean C. Worcester, because of his "hostile campaigns" against the Filipino people, is totally unfit for the management of the Visayan Refining Company, a meeting of more than 400 of the Filipino residents of Cebu, P. I., met on July 24, passed a set of resolutions asking for Mr. Worcester's dismissal, and then cabled the resolutions to the company's head office in New York.

Dean Worcester was in Honolulu during July and delivered two lectures here, before proceeding on to the Philippines. He had just completed arrangements with the Visayan Refining Company for great development schemes on Mindanao and Cebu.

Prior to the meeting at which the resolutions were passed Cebu was circularized as follows:

"To the Public of Cebu:

"The information that the Visayan Refining Company, a company organized in New York for the purpose of buying copra and manufacturing coconut oil at Maktan, will soon begin operations under the management of the ex-secretary of the interior, Dean C. Worcester, is now public. The first part of this information is good and should be heartily received. Unfortunately, this is not so, as far as Mr. Worcester is concerned. His appointment has surprised many and we believe should be protested against. This protest should be made, not only for the interests of the Visayan Refining Company, but also in justice to ourselves. The hostile campaigns of Mr. Worcester against the Filipino people have been and continue to be so persistent that we do not understand how it is humanly possible to keep up the friendly relations which are necessary for the success of an enterprise which requires the support of the various social elements.

"Whatever effort is made to promulgate these relations will be as useless as the transient results. It will be artificial, and as such of short duration. Sooner or later a rupture will come that will be fatal to all. This should be avoided if possible.

"In order to formulate this protest and to determine the methods to be adopted, we beg to convene a meeting of the honorable and patriotic people of Cebu to take place at the Oriente Cine of this city, July 24, at 4 p. m."

"Vigorous and Blunt.

"At the meeting, the speeches, while vigorous and blunt, were free from threats," says the Cebu Chronicle. Eventually the following resolution, fathered by Celestino Rodriguez, was passed unanimously and cabled to New York:

"The Visayan Refining Company, which is about to enter into the copra business and in the manufacture of coconut oil and its byproducts, has established its factories and warehouses at Maktan, Cebu, and has there constructed bodegas, warehouses, etc. That the public has received this information without protest or hostility, but with satisfaction, the proofs of which are shown by the facilities given the factory in procuring land at Maktan at a relatively insignificant price; and besides, have furnished since the beginning all material and labor necessary and requested. This has been done according to the invariable and hospitable conduct of the city to outside capital which is invested here in good faith.

"Now, however, the Visayan Refining Company, probably ignorant of the circumstances in the case, has appointed ex-Commissioner Worcester as its agent at Maktan. This appointment cannot be passed without a formal protest. The systematic campaigns of Mr. Worcester against the Filipino people are too well known. It is enough to say that we cannot admit Mr. Worcester among ourselves without acknowledging the indignities he has subjected us to, nor can we conscientiously be in commercial or any other association with a person who has in every way and means endeavored to underrate the worth of the Filipinos. Mr. Worcester has particularly offended the sentiments of our brothers in Mindanao, and from this place comes the best grade of copra necessary for the operation of the factory. We ourselves, owing to the material bonds and other inclinations still higher, with which we are tied to our brothers in Mindanao, consider that the bonds we have towards this brother island are as ineludible as the duties we have imposed upon ourselves in regard to the felicity, peace and welfare of the towns situated on our coast. We cannot remember those destructive campaigns, which in Mindanao bore fruit in bad feeling and caused dissension amongst our brothers, without words of condemnation coming from our lips.

"Considerate and Kind.

"Our feelings towards the Visayan Refining Company are, as in the case of other commercial enterprises of amalogical inclination both native and foreign, considerate and kind. In the establishment of this factory, we not only see an opportunity of offering our well known hospitality, but also the mutual benefit derived in commercial relations. We confidently expect the Visayan Refining Company to answer our good intentions with proofs of friendship; so that instead of being forced to being its enemy, working for its ruin, we shall be friends who contribute to its success. It is submitting us to a great injustice to impose upon us a person so notoriously dissatisfied with the Philippine people. On account of what we consider unjust aggression we request that we shall not



Dean C. Worcester, who recently lectured in Honolulu.

be put to the bitter necessity of having to resort to the using of all means of legal reprisals which the laws have given to a civilized and free community.

"For all these reasons, the inhabitants of Cebu assembled in public meeting, are, after due consideration presenting this protest to the Visayan Refining Company and respectfully request that Mr. Worcester be retired from the company, ceasing to have anything to do with either the administration or management as principal or secondary, and direct or indirect. Furthermore, we request, we be notified as soon as possible of the action to be adopted by the Visayan Refining Company in regard to this protest."

Simultaneously with the publication of the resolutions, the Cebu Chronicle published the following editorial in support of Mr. Worcester:

Attack Is Significant.

"The attack that was made by a section of the native community of Cebu against Dean C. Worcester at the Oriente Cine last Saturday afternoon, is significant in the extreme. In the first place, it shows a growing sense of power; and in the second place, it illustrates the lack of balance possessed by the average Filipino. The attack that was made was not because broad statesmanship demanded it, but because personal feeling clamored for such action. Had the signatories to the circular not allowed themselves to be swayed by personal animosity, but instead had looked at the situation from the point of view of the advancement of their country, they would have sunk their differences; for they must know in their hearts that the opening up of a big corporation at Maktan whose chief purpose is to deal with the agricultural products of these islands, must be of great benefit to the Philippines and to Cebu in particular.

Think Honor Assailed.

"This, however, does not concern them. They are of opinion that the honor of their countrymen has been assailed by the present vice-president of the Visayan Refining company; and this being so, it becomes their bounden duty to denounce him and to insist on his immediate removal from the company. Should he refuse (and if we know anything of Dean C. Worcester, he is not the man to yield to intimidation), the protesters will use every legal means in their power to bring about his downfall. In their resolution that was forwarded to the company they ask for the retirement of Mr. Worcester as a proof of the company's friendship, so that they should not be forced to become its enemies and work for its ruin.

"Such action is ridiculously absurd. It alienates sympathy; it does not obtain it. It is political politics; and politics of the worst possible kind. It is such acts as this that makes the well-wishers of the Filipino people despair. Instead of their cause being advanced by such methods, it is retarded. In short, to quote the immortal classic, 'There is no sense in it.' Do these impassioned and eloquent gentlemen who rent the air with words on Saturday afternoon believe for one moment that the company is forced to make all their purchases from Cebu, or even obtain its labor from this city? There are other places from where all that is wanted can be obtained; and though we do not think for a moment that the company would desire to purchase elsewhere, it must not be forgotten that they have every facility of doing so. Neither do we think the protesters contemplate any violence, for we give them credit of being shrewd agitators, and not fools. Violence quickly brings one within the clutches of the law, and legal technicalities are not of much use in that category. Therefore, one can only see irresponsibility and personal animus at the root of Saturday's meeting, and we might add, personal advertisement as well. It is one of the greatest mistakes to run away with the belief that Mr. Worcester is not a friend and well-wisher to the people of the Philippines. In being certain, as he is, that the people are not yet ripe for independence, he shares the firm opinion of hundreds of capable, educated Filipinos. He has persistently stood up for the laborer and the farmer; just as in his book, he steadily denounced the 'haves' and 'have-nots' in the latter class."

A New Eight-Cylinder Cadillac

The new Eight-Cylinder Cadillac is ushered in on the heels of the most impressive success ever recorded in the motor car industry.

It follows a car which has entrenched itself in a positive position of pre-eminence.

The whole country now knows that the number of cars which are even candidates for comparison with the Cadillac has been narrowed down until they can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The country no longer asks if the Cadillac is as fine a car as some other; but inquires, instead, what other cars compare with the Cadillac—and how.

If public opinion could be translated into a few simple words it would, we believe, result in the statement that there never has been a motor car equal to the Cadillac Eight—either in performance or in stability.

It is this kind of a car—this one example of V-type efficiency, demonstrated by a year's experience—which the new Cadillac succeeds.

It succeeds a car which many thousands of people believe to have been the best car which the world had yet produced.

The new Cadillac is the fruit of experience, acquired in the building of 13,000 V-type Eights, and of their service in the hands of 13,000 users.

We believe that in this new car the V-type engine is developed to a point of excellence which even the most conscientious effort to equal cannot reach in many and many a day.

A year ago the Cadillac Company was blazing new paths of progress.

It pioneered new principles and new processes, pushing them to a point of certainty before its first V-type engine was marketed.

Nothing can take the place of that hard and painstaking period of invention, selection, rejection, adjustment and adaptation.

As a result, there is but one V-type standard based on extended experience; that is the Cadillac standard.

There is but one V-type criterion based on a demonstrated certainty; that is the Cadillac criterion.

It is obvious, therefore, that the first Cadillac Eight is the source from which V-type development must borrow its inspiration.

And in that fact lies an exceedingly important consideration.

In the pioneering process to which we have referred, the problems solved were peculiar to Cadillac construction.

They referred to that intimate relation between all

the parts and all the processes of manufacture which make for a harmonious whole.

The Cadillac transmission and the Cadillac clutch—to cite only two of a number of features—were developed with direct reference to the requirements of the Cadillac V-type engine and the Cadillac car.

Their adoption by other makers may or may not be successful.

It is not the V-type engine, merely as a type, which has proven such a triumphant success, but the Cadillac Eight-Cylinder V-type engine, built into a Cadillac chassis according to Cadillac ideals—and as Cadillac artisans know how to build it.

That is what we meant when we said that nothing can take the place of Cadillac experience in building 13,000 cars.

That is why we do not believe that the equal of this new Cadillac Eight will exist for many a long day.

The first Cadillac Eight furnishes for those who would emulate its excellence, the one certain source of V-type information based on extended experience.

And the second Cadillac Eight, with that wonderful experience to build upon, naturally and logically marks an advance over the initial achievement.

There are no doubts or uncertainties about it.

Its advantages and virtues are all clear and positive and plain.

It has taken the one safe V-type criterion and carried it to the highest pitch.

It is twelve months away—13,000 cars away—from the least or last element of experiment.

Its pre-eminence cannot consistently be questioned.

In the face of the widespread adoption of the very principles which produced that pre-eminence, its leadership is not even a subject for discussion.

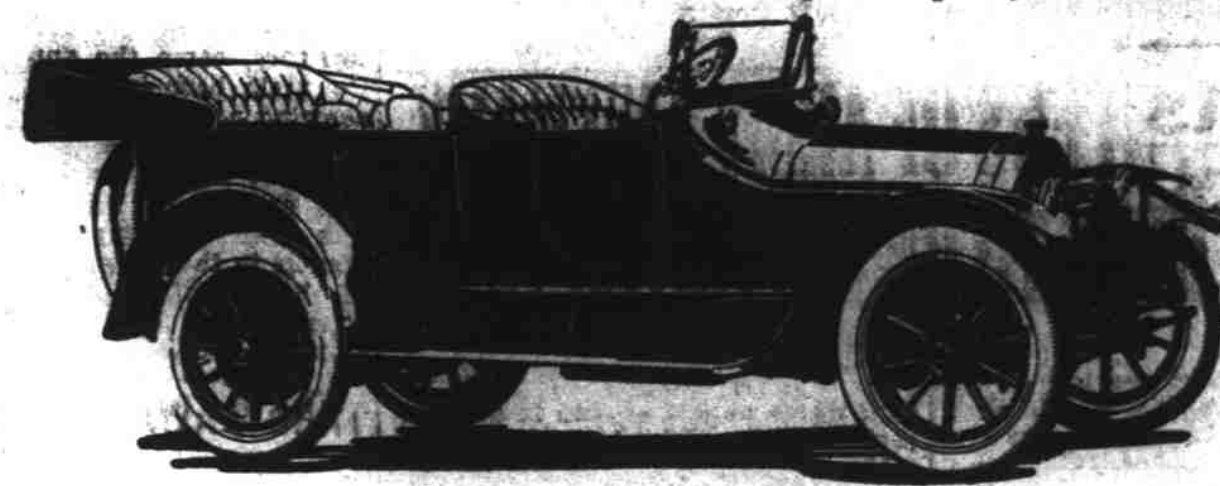
We believe that the new Eight-Cylinder Cadillac embodies the most practical combination of all 'round efficiency.

No really desirable qualities are sacrificed in order that some less essential—which provide more spectacular, but empty "talking points"—may be exploited.

We believe that it possesses a maximum of the worth-while characteristics which the most exacting motorist wants in his car—power speed, smoothness, flexibility, ease of operation, dependability and endurance.

We repeat—again—we do not believe the equal of this new Cadillac exists.

And we do not believe that it can or will exist for a long time to come.



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HAS 'WALKED THE LEGS OFF' OF MANY ASSISTANTS; WANTS ANOTHER

Gilbert Brown, who was lent by the Hawaii Promotion Committee to the Trail & Mountain Club to measure all of the mountain paths within ten miles of Honolulu, is looking for an assistant, and the Trail & Mountain Club promises him another man—if it can find one.

So far, Brown has walked about a "baker's dozen" of crack mountain youths to a standstill. One of them kept up for two weeks, but that was the limit. Brown sets out at daylight with his steel tape, and his assistant, trying to keep pace with him. Shortly after sunrise the work in the mountains begins and every 100 feet one of the little stakes is placed in position and out comes the note book.

So far about 50 of the trails have been measured, and exact distances are known, and these are being placed on the 500 sign-boards that will be needed to mark the mountain trails so that no one can possibly get lost. Brown thinks nothing of hiking up from the end of the Ewa street car line to Mount Olympus, then finding a way down over the other side which,

by the way, the Trail & Mountain Club marks "Dangerous," and then back to Honolulu by the way of the Pall. This is a good day's exercise for Gilbert Brown and he gets back in time for a late dinner and a dance. Not so with his companion, however. Most of his assistants have lasted about three days and have lost considerable weight even at that.

Brown has enticed the very best mountain hikers among the youths of Honolulu to accept positions with the Trail & Mountain Club, but the supply is running short, and now he is not only inviting those who consider themselves good hikers to join him, but he is daring them to accept the position.

As soon as the trails on Oahu are all marked, with the permission of the Hawaii Promotion Committee Brown will be sent to the other islands to install the same comprehensive system of trail marking throughout the territory.

STAR-BULLETIN GIVES YOU
TODAY'S NEWS TODAY

DESERT MIRAGES VIVID MEMORY OF WAR IN AFRICA

CAPETOWN, Africa—Mirages caused great annoyance to the troops of General Botha's force during their recent strenuous campaign in German Southwest Africa. An officer describes the manner in which these mirages appeared in a letter from the field.

"The fatigue became awful. I began to get light headed. The sky seemed to become a straight wall in front of us, and the effect of the moonlight through the dust made me imagine I saw great palaces and churches, with the stars as little windows."

"Then I would pull myself together and look at the men riding in front, and they would turn into funny old giants dancing in the moonlight. I learned afterwards that everyone suffered from these hallucinations. There was no check now; we galloped on and on, mile after mile, over stones, drooping branches, just leaving it to the horses. Those splendid

LADY SCOTT, WIDOW OF EXPLORER, IS WORKER IN MUNITION FACTORY

LONDON—A squad of forty-five women munition workers who have just been added to the staff of employees at the Vickers factories at Erith includes several women of social prominence.

Lady Scott, widow of Captain Scott, the explorer, has joined the electrical department, where her deftness, acquired in her art as sculptor, makes her invaluable for a certain work requiring great delicacy of touch.

Lady Colebrooke and Lady Gertrude Crawford are employed as master-turners in charge of lathes, while Mrs. England, sister of Lord Loreburn, Lady Gatacre, and Mrs. W. H. Cowan, wife of a prominent member of the House of Commons, are employed in the lathe room in other capacities. Other employees include

Mrs. Grieg, wife of Colonel Grieg of the London Scottish, and Mrs. Moir, wife of the chief of the New Inventions Branch of the Ministry of Munitions.

Miss Vickers, daughter of the head of the great munitions firm, has joined the next squad of workers, and will be assigned to a work bench in the course of the next fortnight.

The rates of pay for the women workers are the same as for the ordinary workman. Messrs Vickers declined to take voluntary workers. The women mentioned above are earning from \$4 to \$5 per week of six shifts of 54 hours. They wear overalls of butcher-blue, caps to match, leather gloves and strong boots. They live together in a house leased for the purpose, close to the factory.

torial address was by Mrs. Martha K. Dudley.

Hon. Bert Fernald, of Poland, was orator of the day at Bryant Pond, where the town of Woodstock, Me., celebrated its centennial. The his-

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